UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2612
(NIR/76/019)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Federal Fisheries Training School, Lagos (Supplementary Assistance)(NIR/76/019)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research
Date of approval:	September 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$4 853 700 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$209 200
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The total annual supply of fish in Nigeria is about 840,000 metric tons, out of which about 620,000 tons are produced locally and the rest imported into the country as frozen and canned fish. The present annual demand for fish is estimated at 1 million tons, but with the envisaged increase in the general standard of living in Nigeria, the demand is likely to increase to 1.5 million tons by 1980.

2. To achieve this target, the Third National Development Plan for the next five years, commencing from 1975-1976, proposed to have a three-prong approach by: (a) intensifying the existing artisanal fishing by mechanizing 1,100 canoes and operating them through 55 co-operatives; (b) intensifying the coastal fishing by introducing 50 new vessels, in the size range from 42 to 50 feet; and (c) expanding the existing fishing capacity by introducing 35 distant-water fishing vessels of more than 100 feet so that the country need not necessarily depend on the resources available only within its national zone.

1/ Project operations started in November 1976.

2/ Including the previous assistance the project duration will be 2 years and 4 months.

/...

3. More than 100 long-distance vessels and shrimp trawlers have been licensed and most of these vessels are being operated by international companies, mainly with international crews. The Federal Government and the State Government have recently incorporated fishing companies and these and the joint venture companies are required to replace the international crews with national crews under a phased programme.

4. One of the priority needs to develop the fishing capacity as envisaged in the Third National Plan is to train the required manpower not only to operate the vessels but also for the ancillary industry. The organization and development of the Federal Fisheries School is therefore a priority project to meet the manpower requirements.

5. During the next five years a number of vessels, as stated above are to be introduced into the fishing fleet. Accordingly it is estimated that the manpower requirements will be as follows: skippers - 60, mates - 115, coxwains - 180, engineers - 60, motormen - 180, and gear technicians - 25.

II. The project

6. Project operations started in 1976. The main emphasis of this project which is being implemented in conjunction with the Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Research, is primarily training. This revision has become necessary because at the commencement of the project the basis infra-structure needed for the commencement of the school was not immediately available. The situation has now been remedied and Government is now prepared to put the project into full gear and have therefore requested FAO to recruit staff to fill the following positions and to include the same in the project document and budget as soon as possible before September 1978: project manager, marine engineer instructor, and master fisherman/fishing instructor. The Government also requested that necessary amendments be made to the budget of the project to enable the extension of the seamanship and navigation instructor's continuation with the project.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
International staff	24.0	101 027	42.0	200 700	66.0	301 727
Support personnel		3 000		2 500		5 500
Official duty travel		6 396		2 000		8 396
Mission costs		9 000		-		9 000
Miscellaneous		4 003		4 000		8 003
		123 426		209 200		332 626

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2613
(URT/72/008)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Fisheries Planners
(Supplementary Assistance)(URT/72/008)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	February 1973 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$575 600 (Government cost sharing:$575 600)

I. Background

1. The United Republic of Tanzania has vast and largely unexploited reserves of fish both in its inland lakes and along its five hundred miles of coastline. As a means of improving nutrition and increasing incomes, especially in the rural areas, the Government has resolved to develop the rational exploitation of these fish resources as rapidly as possible. The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is the main tool being used to attain this goal.

2. The Fisheries Division, since its creation in 1964, has suffered from an acute shortage of qualified staff. Two fisheries training institutes have been established for lower and higher technical officers respectively. Thus at the technical level, the Division is quickly becoming self sufficient, though the majority of the staff lack experience. At the professional level, however, despite the efforts made, difficulties have been experienced in obtaining the required staff.

3. Since 1973, UNDP has been assisting the Fisheries Division under the present project[1/] primarily by building up a permanent institutional capacity for fisheries development planning, project and programme formulation and evaluation, and by assisting in the training of national staff. More recently, in 1974, the Government created the Tanzania

1/ DP/L.257(Vol.III), p.55 and DP/PROJECTS/1553.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more(including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO), a parastatal organization specifically charged with the over-all task of national fisheries development. External financing for some TAFICO's programmes and for the partial coverage of the UNDP/FAO technical assistance has been sought from the International Development Association (IDA).

4. Further technical assistance is now required within both the Ministry of Natural Resources and TAFICO in order to strengthen the over-all planning, development and training activities under financing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) through a cost-sharing arrangement. Additional inputs to the project are expected from the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM) and from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

II. Objectives and activities

5. The objectives of the project remain to help the Government develop the fishery industry and to strengthen both the Fisheries Division and TAFICO. The supplementary assistance now approved will allow the increase of fish production by 20,000 tons per annum, the expansion of fish catches on Lake Tanganyika through commercial companies and the Ujamaa Villages, the provision of marketing information on fish distribution and the projection of future fish demand in Tanzania and abroad.

III. Inputs

6. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of two fishery economists and one master fisherman. UNDP will also finance additional fellowships and equipment items.

7. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Tanzania will make available counterpart professional staff and support personnel, office accommodation, housing and equipment, including vehicles and operating expenses.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approval $
Experts	485 108	569 147	1 054 255
Equipment	212	2 000	2 212
Miscellaneous	654	4 453	5 107
Total	485 974	575 600	1 061 574
Financed by:			
UNDP	219 149	-	219 149
Government	266 825	575 600	842 425

9. In addition to the total amount financed by the Government as shown above($842,425) the Government will also pay $117,940 towards related Executing Agency support costs. The estimated total value,expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $211,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2614
(URT/74/029)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Dairy Development Services (Supplementary Assistance)(URT/74/029)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Date of approval:	December 1978
Starting date for project operations:	- 1/
Duration:	Seven years and six months 2/
Estimated value of the Government additional input expressed in US dollars:	$231 990 (Cost sharing, in cash(convertible currency)) 3/
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$1 038 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Tanzania's need for milk and dairy products far outstrips both the supplies available from domestic production and imports, and future projections suggest a widening of the gap, due to population growth as well as balance-of-payments shortages. At the same time, it is estimated that the country possesses a great potential for milk and dairy production and the Government has therefore embarked on a vigorous programme of expansion of this sub-sector. A significant role in this programme has been reserved for external assistance, in which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)/International Development Assistance (IDA) and UNDP feature prominently. Under the earlier part of the project a converted programme has been prepared to co-ordinate the various national dairy development projects assisted by a number of bilateral and multilateral donors. Other achievements of the project are the preparation of the National Dairy Development Plan, improvement of artificial insemination and counterpart training.

1/ Project operations started in March 1975.

2/ Including the project's previous duration of three years and six months.

3/ Includes $28,490 for Executing Agency support costs.

/...

2. The project has now been operational for three and a half years. The Tripartite Review held on 28 January 1976 and a recent FAO Evaluation/Formulation Mission (June/July 1978) recommended extension of the project until June 1981. As in the case of the earlier assistance, UNDP assistance during the extended duration of the project is expected to operate in harness with the next phase of World Bank/IDA financing.

II. The project

3. The development objective of the project remains unchanged, i.e. to develop the national dairy industry so that the country will be self-reliant in fulfilling vital nutritional needs of the population.

4. During the extended period the immediate objectives of the project will be to: (a) introduce appropriate technologies on small dairy farms; (b) conduct an indepth survey of the feedstuff industry and improve food composition for milk cattle; and (d) prepare a Phase II Dairy Development Project for IDA financing.

5. UNDP will provide for a dairy economist, two dairy extension experts, extension of the posts in dairy production, dairy husbandry and dairy technology; eight months of consultancy services and various sub-disciplines of dairy production, equipment, and fellowships to help to remedy the shortage of national counterpart personnel.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previous approval		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support personnel	192	598 500	32	665 583	224	1 264 083
Subcontracts		-		527 923		527 923
Training		88 200		(23 222)		64 978
Equipment		51 500		32 400		83 900
Miscellaneous		28 500		39 316		67 816
Total		766 700		1 242 000		2 008 700
Of which UNDP financed input		766 700		1 038 500		1 805 200

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2615
(PAC/79/001)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF A NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (NLM)

Project title and number:	Pan African Congress of Azania (PAC) Self-reliance in Food Production (PAC/79/001)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of approval:	March 1979
Estimated starting date for project operations:	March 1979
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of PAC input:	Not applicable
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$297 800
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Owing to the continued political, social and economic repression in their home country, many South Africans are compelled to live outside South Africa to avoid harassment and persecution. While provisionally settling in independent host countries of the southern and eastern regions of Africa, these South Africans, led by liberation movements, face the immediate problem of finding means for their livelihood and also have to prepare themselves to run the administration of their home country once majority rule has been established.

/...

II. The project

2. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of South Africans affiliated with PAC and residing in the United Republic of Tanzania to produce their own food. Given the growing influx of South Africans into the United Republic of Tanzania, the project also foresees the establishment of adequate arrangements to accommodate more temporary settlers expected to arrive from South Africa in the near future.

3. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	$
Personnel	36 800
Subcontracts	3 500
Training	20 000
Equipment	146 000
Miscellaneous	91 500
	297 800

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2616
(RAF/75/019)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF GAMBIA, GHANA, LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE

Regional Maritime Training Academy, Ghana

(Supplementary Preparatory Assistance) (RAF/75/019)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	April 1979
Starting date :	December 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1979
To be executed by :	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
Government implementation agencies :	Ministries of Transport
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$58 800 1/
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. A number of studies have been carried out which clearly reveal the advantages which the Governments of the Africa region consider would accrue to them from the carriage of their exports and imports in their own national fleets manned and operated by qualified African personnel. At a Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport of West and Central Africa held in Douala, Cameroon, in February 1976, a resolution was adopted for the existing maritime training Centres at Abidjan and Accra to be upgraded to Regional Maritime Academies of Sciences and Techniques of

1/ With the assistance now approved the total assistance amounts to $306,800.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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the Sea, for the purpose of catering jointly to the needs in maritime personnel of the participating countries. The countries potentially interested in the regionalization of the Ghana-based institutions are: Ghana, the Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

2. The present Ghana Nautical College was established in 1969. The facilities have been expanding from year to year and have now reached the stage where not only pre-sea training for navigation and engineer cadets, but also courses for second mate foreign-going and second class maritime engineers have been instituted.

3. At the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport in February 1977, the Government of Ghana formally confirmed its decision in favour of the transformation of the Ghana Nautical College into a Regional Maritime Training Academy, and sought UNDP's assistance in this regard.

4. A preparatory mission has been undertaken to carry out a comprehensive study of the existing facilities and activities of the Ghana Nautical College and to identify the requirements for upgrading and regionalizing it. Subsequently, a chief technical adviser designate was fielded with the view of finalizing a project document for full-scale activities.

5. The Government of Norway, through the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), is currently providing major assistance to the training institution, valued at approximately $1 million per annum, comprising instructors and equipment. NORAD's assistance will continue to be forthcoming and will be closely co-ordinated with UNDP assistance.

II. Objectives and activities

6. The Preparatory Assistance provided by UNDP is intended to assist the participating Governments in establishing a full-fledged Regional Maritime Training Academy. The chief technical adviser, already in post, has as his main duty to prepare a project document, as well as to help draft tenders for equipment, determine qualifications for counterpart staff, and design course programming. In addition, UNDP has accepted to continue funding the services of a regional maritime adviser for English-speaking countries, previously funded under project RAF/74/048. This adviser visits the countries in the region in order to identify assistance needs, advise on legal and administrative matters, promote maritime safety and the prevention of marine pollution etc.

7. A supplementary allocation for Preparatory Assistance is now required in order to finalize steps for the issuance and approval of the full-scale project document.

III. Inputs

8. UNDP provides, through the Executing Agency, the services of a chief technical adviser and a regional maritime adviser. Through successive extensions, the posts of both these advisers have now been extended through 1979.

IV. Financial data

9. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	243 900	46 900	290 800
Training	3 000	(600)	2 400
Equipment	-	8 000	8 000
Miscellaneous	1 100	4 500	5 600
	248 000	58 800	306 800

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to continue assisting in a Phase II project to consolidate and develop the basic facilities and courses established during the first phase to the point where the Faculty is well on the road to self sufficiency.

II. The project

2. The long-range objectives of the project are to: (a) assist the Faculty of Technology to achieve an output of graduate engineers sufficient to meet Uganda's professional engineering manpower requirements for industrialization and economic rehabilitation and expansion in various sectors, including export-oriented industry, transport and communications, and public works; and (b) assist the Faculty of Technology to establish a framework within which it can develop into a technological resource centre oriented towards studying problems singular to Uganda and her economic and industrial development.

3. The immediate objectives are to: (a) consolidate and strengthen the structures of the Faculty's three existing Departments of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; (b) consolidate and develop existing courses in all three Departments; and (c) introduce, in all three departments, such new activities as may be pertinent to Uganda's economic and industrial development.

4. UNDP will provide for the services of five experts one in each of the following fields of specialization: structures and building technology, hydraulic engineering, applied thermodynamics, workshop technology, and electrical power and machines. Provisions are also made for consultancy services, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous project expenses.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
International staff	124	600 100
Fellowships		82 200
Equipment		85 000
Miscellaneous		46 000
		813 300

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2618
(UGA/73/015)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Project title and number:	Manufacture of Low-Cost Farm Equipment (Supplementary Assistance)(UGA/73/015)
Executing Agency:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
Date of approval:	September 1978
Starting date for project operations:	- 1/
Duration:	- 2/
Estimated value of the Government contribution:	$2 618 400
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$801 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure(IPF)($512 000) Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries ($289 700)

I. Background

1. Primary production activities constitute the largest sector in the Uganda economy, occupying about 90 per cent of the population. The Government's policy of rural development aims at, among other things, the production of suitable and inexpensive farm tools in order to increase total output by the small farmer in Uganda. There is a real and increasing demand for a wide range of small farm implements which is not now being met either through domestic supplies or imports, although it is considered feasible to manufacture in Uganda a range of simple agricultural equipment by using intermediate technology and labour intensive techniques. In this connexion the Engineering Division of the Teso Co-operative Union (EDTCU) has been for a long time and without external assistance, successfully manufacturing oxcarts, ploughs, seeders and weeders on a limited scale in its Soroti workshop for sale to farmers in the area. In view of the above, the Government requested in 1973 the assistance of UNDP and UNIDO with a view to materially increasing the output of this plant, broadening the product line and improving its quality. Such assistance was approved under the present project. 3/

1/ Project operations started in January 1976.

2/ The project duration, previously three years, is now extended by another two years.

3/ DP/PROJECTS/398.

/...

2. The project encountered various difficulties in the early life of its implementation but some progress has been made in this respect over the last twelve to eighteen months. The Government has therefore requested the extension of the UNDP assistance in order to set the experiment on firmer and self-sustained ground.

II. The project

3. The long-range objectives of the project remain to produce sufficient quantities of low-cost agricultural equipment and hand tools for the farmers in Uganda and possibly thereafter for neighbouring countries.

4. The immediate objectives are still to: (a) assist EDTCU to expand its production of low-cost farm implements (mainly ox-drawn equipment and hand tools); (b) coordinate the use of existing and new expertise among research and training institutions and make available field-proven and cost-effective implement designs to EDTCU and others for manufacture; and (c) prepare, with the participation of the Uganda Development Bank, an investment report proposing the next phase of development of the industry.

5. UNDP assistance will consist in the provision of expert and consultant services in design and workshop maintenance, fellowships, basic equipment and miscellaneous services and items.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approval	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts	24	99 300	96	517 000	120	616 300
Training		-	42	58 800	42	58 800
Equipment		42 900		211 100		254 000
Miscellaneous		700		14 800		15 500
		142 900		801 700		944 600
Financed under:						
Indicative Planning Figure		-		512 000		512 000
Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries		142 900		289 700		432 600

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2619
(UGA/77/008)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Project title and number:	Strengthening the Management, Technical and Operational Capabilities of Civil Aviation and Air Transport (UGA/77/008)
Executing Agency:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Aviation and Communications
Date of approval:	July 1978
Starting date for project operations:	September 1978
Duration:	Four years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$290 000
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$950 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figures (IPF)

I. Background

1. The East African Community which was established in 1967 by Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania was responsible for providing major civil aviation activities and for forming and running common transport corporations such as East African Airways and the East African Railways to serve the three member countries. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation and the Headquarters of East African Airways were both in Nairobi.

2. With the sudden collapse of the Community, the services which were formerly given by common organizations ceased and the individual member countries were, therefore, obliged to establish and develop their own organizations at a national level to meet their current and future needs. Uganda was severely affected by this new development because it is a land-locked country and has only limited resources in transport capabilities. The Directorate of Civil Aviation which was previously responsible only for domestic matters became suddenly responsible for the whole range of civil aviation activities for which it was not prepared. The Uganda Airline which was established initially for internal and air freight services had of necessity to extend its scope to provide passenger services on international routes.

/...

3. Recognizing the importance of air transport to a land-locked country the Government of Uganda has earmarked about 66 million Uganda shillings (approximately $US9 million) to this sub-sector in a three-year Action Programme. A new Ministry of Aviation and Communications to which both the Directorate of Civil Aviation and Uganda Airline are attached was also created to respond to current and future needs of the country. Both the Directorate of Civil Aviation and the Uganda Airlines are neither suitably organized or staffed with qualified personnel nor have the resources to efficiently execute their new responsibilities. The Government of Uganda thus requested UNDP assistance to provide the necessary expertise to develop the services on firm foundations.

II. The project

4. The long-range objective of the project is the development of air transport and civil aviation capabilities to provide an efficient means of transport to relieve communication and economic difficulties resulting from Uganda being a land-locked country.

5. The immediate objectives are: (a) the proper organization and manning of the Directorate of Civil Aviation and of the national airline to achieve efficient management and operation; (b) establishment, operation and maintenance of expanded air transport and Civil Aviation facilities and services; (c) improvement of the flight safety standards; and (d) development of specialized civil aviation and air transport manpower services.

6. UNDP will provide for the services of experts in the crucial areas of civil aviation. Provisions are also made for consultancy services, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous project expenses. The Government will provide the ncessary counterpart staff, premises, equipment and supplies as well as the local operating costs of the project.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Project personnel	108	608 300
Training		266 800
Equipment		60 000
Miscellaneous		15 400
		950 500

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2620
(MLI/77/006)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALI

Project title and number:	Resettlement of the Population of Sélingué (MLI/77/006)
Executing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Government co-operating agency:	Autorité de l'Aménagement de Sélingué
Date of approval:	December 1978
Starting date for project operations:	December 1978
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$ 37 490 (in kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$1 031 200[1/]
Source of UNDP financing:	Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries

I. Background

1. In order to assure the electricity supply to Bamako, the capital of Mali, the Sélingué dam is being built on the Sankarani river. The flooding of about 42,000 hectares of land after the construction of the dam will necessitate moving approximately 11,000 farmers and settling them elsewhere. Being aware of the socio-economic problems involved in the movement of such a large community, the Malian Government is anxious to have the resettlement carried out as smoothly as possible. Necessary budgetary provisions have, therefore, been envisaged in the Country Programme of Mali for the period 1977-1981 to provide assistance to this project.

1/ This amount includes approximately $US507,000 being third-party cost sharing contributed by the Belgian Government.

/...

II. The project

2. The objective of the project is to prepare a plan for the transfer and the relocation of the affected population into adjacent areas and under the best possible conditions, having due regard to the social, agricultural, human and health factors.

3. The main part of the project will be subcontracted to a firm specialized in this kind of studies. A part of the activities of the project, i.e. topography studies, sociology studies, will be entrusted by the firm to local expertise, under the firm's general supervision.

4. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	$
International staff	103 500
Subcontract	912 700
Equipment	10 000
Miscellaneous	5 000
	1 031 200

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2621
(NIR/77/002)
21 December 1978

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Staff Development, Abraka (NIR/77/002)
Executing Agency:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Government co-operating agency:	College of Education Abraka, Bendel State
Date of approval:	October 1978
Starting date for project operations:	October 1978
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$ 31 500 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$337 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The College of Education, Abraka, in the Bendel State of Nigeria was originally established as an advanced teacher training college located in a rural area of the Bendel State. It has received UNDP/UNESCO assistance since 1971. The steady increase in student population necessitated a concomitant increase in staff recruitment and staff positions. Most of the college staff lack teacher-training background and many do not have sufficient teaching experience, while others have been teaching for many years but with a limited range of opportunities to update their skills and performances. This makes their effectiveness as "teachers of future teachers" questionable. The human and material resources available make it impractical to meet all the requests for study leave; moreover, the teaching vacancies created by the departure of lecturers on study leave seriously affects the training capacity of the college.

2. The present project intends to offer a wide variety of University-conducted graduate-level in-service courses to participating staff members.

/...

3. The courses will be instructed by qualified professors engaged from the staffs of Temple University, United States of America, the University of Benin, Nigeria and other recognized Nigerian Universities.

II. The project

4. The long-term objective of the project is to offer post-graduate education and in-service training to a greater number of persons, to meet the objectives of the 1977 National Policy on Education for Nigeria.

5. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) offer a University in-service training course; (b) upgrade the qualifications of the participants by providing opportunities for them to obtain a Masters Degree in Education; (c) offer courses to other qualified students in the area; and (d) establish the College of Education, Abraka, as a possible prototype centre for this type of programme so that it may be replicated by the University of Benin in other areas throughout the Federation.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	$
Unesco Mission	10 000
Subcontract (Temple University)	327 400
	337 400

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2622
(URT/73/003)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Assistance to the Institute of Finance Management (Supplementary Assistance) (URT/73/003)
Executing Agency:	United Nations
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Finance
Date of approval:	November 1978
Starting date for project operations:	- 1/
Duration:	- 2/
Estimated value of the Government additional input expressed in US dollars:	$69 400 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$611 900
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Tanzania's current National Development Plan (1976-1981) places major emphasis on reaching self-sufficiency in highly trained manpower in all fields in the shortest possible time. The development of national capability in financial management at all levels features prominently under such a programme, and in June 1973, UNDP extended assistance for two years under the present project to the Institute of Finance Management, the Government organization charged with the over-all responsibility in this field. The project later absorbed another (URT/73/005) for the Dar es Salaam School of Accountancy and the combined operations commenced in March 1977.

II. The project

2. Under the broadened terms of reference, the project's activities have embraced teaching, programme co-ordination, consultancy on curriculum methods, preparation of teaching materials and training of national staff in such a wide range of subject areas as financial management, cost accounting, auditing, accounting and materials management and economics.

1/ Project operations started in June 1973.

2/ The project duration, previously scheduled to be three years and three months, is now extended by another two years and six months.

/...

3. The project's long-range objective is to improve the quality of education in the fields of accountancy and finance, so as to help ease the shortage of adequately trained manpower throughout the country and to generally improve accounting practices and financial management in all centres of economic and social activity.

4. The immediate objectives of the Supplementary Assistance are, besides the established ones, to assist the Institute of Finance Management and the Dar es Salaam School of Accountancy in their well-identified vocations of generally improving training programmes in financial management, banking, accountancy, insurance and tax administration, to place emphasis on: (a) the preparation of teaching materials; (b) the co-ordination of teaching programmes in accountancy, financial management, economics and auditing; and (c) the completion of advanced training to nationals who are to take over from the foreign experts.

5. UNDP will provide for the services of five experts in economics, financial management, cost accounting, auditing/financial accounting, accounting and materials accounting, for administrative support personnel, training, equipment and for miscellaneous operating costs. The Government will provide the necessary counterpart staff, premises and equipment.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approvals	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts including administrative support personnel	72	182 000	60	425 619	132	607 619
Training	66	39 600	86	170 948	152	210 548
Equipment		26 500		3 360		29 860
Miscellaneous		7 000		11 973		18 973
		255 100		611 900		867 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2623
(UGA/77/006)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Project title and number:	Mineral Reconnaissance in the Nile Province (UGA/77/006)
Executing Agency:	United Nations
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Land and Water Resources
Date of approval:	November 1978
Starting date for project operations:	January 1979
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$237 300 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$923 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Mining constitutes an important element in the development strategy of the Uganda Government, in view of its potential for generating employment and organized settlement with supporting infrastructure, providing foreign exchange earnings and broadening the industrial base in a country, where industry accounts for a very small share in the gross domestic product.

2. The Government's efforts in this sector have, in the past, concentrated on pure geology and map production, to the comparative neglect of economic exploitation. In order to redress the balance, UNDP assistance to the Geological Survey and Mines Department was obtained in April 1977 (UGA/75/022) 1/ to strengthen the country's capability for the general evaluation of the potential for the most important metallic and industrial minerals, and in particular, preliminary evaluation of certain known iron-ore deposits. This initial assistance is now judged to have prepared the way for further advances in the mining sector in other parts of the country.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/2199.

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II. The project

3. The development objective of the project is to promote the economic development of the somewhat retarded Nile Province through the exploitation of mineral resources.

4. The immediate objectives are to: (a) carry out systematic regional geochemical exploration of the Nile Province with a view to outlining the zones with favourable conditions for mineral exploitation; (b) follow-up promising mineral findings by detailed geochemical or ground geophysical techniques; and (c) identify specific drilling targets or limited areas for more intensive exploration.

5. UNDP will provide for five experts in the fields of economic geology, geochemistry (2), exploration geology (2); consultants, training, equipment and miscellaneous expenses. The Government will provide the necessary counterpart staff, supplies, premises, equipment and miscellaneous expenses.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts including administrative support	129	766 520
Training	24	38 400
Equipment		106 000
Miscellaneous		12 480
		923 400

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DP/PROJECTS/2624
(URT/78/028)
21 December 1979

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Livestock Production, Zanzibar(Phase II) (URT/78/028)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Land,Zanzibar
Date of approval:	October 1978
Starting date for project operations:	January 1979
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$139 400 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$986 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Tanzania's current development plan aims at self-sufficiency in food requirements in the shortest possible time so as to overcome a major weakness in its economy, whose cornerstone is agriculture. To reach this goal, it is planned that the livestock sector, which contains more than 90 per cent of the present privately-owned cattle population, and consequently has the highest potential for the development of animal production, should be strengthened in all its aspects: fodder production, veterinary services and extension work.

II. The project

2. The development objective of the project is to assist the Government in raising the productivity of small holders' farms by applying improved technology to milk and meat production.

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3. The immediate objectives are to: (a) intensify the Government's cattle upgrading scheme with special emphasis on the implementation of artificial insemination and the establishment of a base for future selection of upgraded cattle; (b) establish an integrated system of veterinary services and animal production development centres in rural areas; (c) introduce East Coast Fever immunization, within the framework of the Regional East Coast Fever Immunization Project (RAF/67/077) 1/; (d) implement intensive, integrated fodder production systems through trials and demonstrations and determine how agricultural and industrial by-products can be utilized in animal nutrition, as well as of various ecological conditions; and (e) strengthen extension work with particular reference to livestock production in rural communities.

4. UNDP will provide for three experts in animal husbandry, tropical pasture agronomy and veterinary; consultants, administrative support personnel, training, equipment and miscellaneous expenses. The Government will provide the necessary premises, supplies and equipment for the project.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support personnel	169	614 600
Training		202 800
Equipment		126 000
Miscellaneous		42 900
		986 300

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/1182.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2625
(URT/78/002)
21 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Planning (URT/78/002)
Executing Agency:	United Nations
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Date of approval:	June 1978
Starting date for project operations:	September 1978
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input in US dollars:	$102 300 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$1 219 800
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The planning machinery in Tanzania has developed substantial capacity over the last decade but has to adjust constantly to growing requirements and to face new tasks as the total amount of investment in development projects increases rapidly. Compared to T. Shs. 926 million in 1972-1973, it has risen to T. Shs. 3,860 million in 1977-1978. External resources represent close to 60 per cent of the 1977-1978 Development Budget and they have risen from T. Shs. 518 million in 1972-1973 to T. Shs. 2,227 million in 1977-1978, financing about 450 development projects throughout the country. The issue of external aid co-ordination has become increasingly pressing and is considered of great importance both by the Government and by the donors.

2. The efficient monitoring of project implementation is more and more recognized as a vital mechanism in the over-all planning process in Tanzania. Until 1975, it was hardly taken care of. A step forward was realized with the setting-up in that year of a modest unit (Disbursement Unit) attached since 1976 to the Accountant General's Division in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. However, the problem of monitoring an increasingly large number of development projects goes much beyond the disbursement aspect and the Government is resolved to cope with the full range of issues involved in efficient project implementation, monitoring and follow-up. A new Unit has been established with that purpose in the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

/...

3. Another urgent problem to be addressed stems from the important part the parastatal organizations are expected to assume in development planning. They manage about one-third of total investment and the control of their increasing activities is a challenge to the Ministry of Finance and Planning which has not yet gained the experience required for such a very diversified and technically highly complex task.

4. There is an acute shortage of manpower in certain divisions of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. This project will strengthen the divisions of External Finance, Budget and Public Investment, and the Project Implementation and Monitoring Unit in carrying out their tasks. It will also provide training in planning techniques, budget control, channelling, monitoring and controlling of foreign assistance.

II. The project

5. The development objective is to achieve self-sufficiency in the over-all development process, to ensure optimum utilization of public investment and external assistance and to efficiently control the implementation of development programmes and projects in accordance with the objectives of the Third Five-Year National Development Plan 1976-1981.

6. The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen through the provision of expertise, the Divisions of External Finance, Public Investment, and Budget, and the Project Implementation and Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in the execution of their planning, controlling and managerial functions. The project also aims at up-grading the managerial and planning capabilities of finance and planning officers and improving the technical knowledge in planning techniques through local and overseas training.

7. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of 5 experts and consultants in external financial planning, economic planning, economic and financial analysis; training; equipment and miscellaneous costs. The Government will provide the necessary national and administrative support staff and premises.

8. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Expert services	191	889 074
Training		257 330
Equipment		57 396
Miscellaneous		16 000
		1 219 800

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2626
(URT/77/061)
21 December 1979

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APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Development of Technical and Operational Capabilities of Civil Aviation (URT/77/061)
Executing Agency:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Directorate General of Civil Aviation (Ministry of Transport)
Date of approval:	October 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	- 1/
Duration:	- 2/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$271 900 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$825 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. With an area of 940,000 square kilometres and a population of 15.5 million inhabitants scattered mostly along the periphery of the country and the coast, Tanzania requires an adequate and fast means of transportation as an essential prerequisite for fostering and/or maintaining a greater participation of the people in the economic, social and political activities of the country. The existing surface transportation facilities fall far short of meeting this need. Hence, the importance accorded to air transportation by the Tanzanian Government.

2. Previously, public air transport in the country was run by the East African Airways Corporation (EAA) which handled both internal and external traffic on behalf of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. Since the disintegration of the East African Community (EAC), air services in Tanzania have had to be reorganized and the newly-created and government-owned company, Air Tanzania, has assumed operational responsibility. However, the management and technical-organizational structures,

1/ Project operations started under Preparatory Assistance in September 1978.

2/ Including the period under Preparatory Assistance the project duration will be two years and six months.

still require major improvements. (There are about 50 airfields in Tanzania of which very few are of internationally comparable standards. Two airports, those of Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro, are used for international air transport connections.)

3. The present UNDP/ICAO project is to establish, through direct support as well as systematic training of technical/administrative staff, adequate capabilities within the enlarged Civil Aviation Department for the discharge of its manifold responsibilities. As an all-out effort to develop the country's air services, the envisaged project activities are to complement the Tanzanian pilot training and upgrading programme under way at the Soroti Flying School (Uganda) with a UNDP-financed regional project (RAF/75/051 - Phase II).3/ The evolving work programme will also take into account the recommendations of the recent joint Organization of African Unity (OAU)/ICAO/UNDP survey of civil aviation (training) needs in 42 African countries. (The fellowship programme started in September 1978 under Preparatory Assistance.)

II. The project

4. The long-range objective of the project is to promote air transport services in Tanzania as an essential means of connecting the various parts of the country and for the development of economic interchange and tourism.

5. The immediate objectives are to: (a) formulate a co-ordinated civil aviation development plan; (b) improve flight safety standards, as well as the safety and reliability of air services through requisite navigational aids and aviation telecommunications services; (c) provide expertise in systems and operations management for the government-owned airline; and (d) train national technical and administrative staff.

6. The UNDP assistance will primarily comprise expertise (including OPAS functions) and a massive training programme (48 civil aviation personnel for a total duration of 185 man-months). The Government will provide the necessary counterpart and administrative support personnel, premises and miscellaneous operating costs.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Expert services		-	78	513 400	78	513 400
Training	14	14 300	171	239 200	185	253 500
Equipment		-		60 000		60 000
Miscellaneous		-		12 800		12 800
		14 300		825 400		839 700

3/ DP/PROJECTS/1959.

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DP/PROJECTS/2627
(URT/77/028)
28 December 1979

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APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Rural Finance Department, Bank of Tanzania (URT/77/028)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Bank of Tanzania
Date of approval:	October 1978
Starting date for project operations:	October 1978
Duration:	Three years and nine months
Estimated value of Government input expressed in US dollars:	$19 880 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$600 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Since 1967 when the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) was established it has been performing the traditional functions of a Central Bank. In a country where the economy is based on agriculture and 90 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, the Central Bank will have to assume a dynamic role in agriculture and rural development. A beginning in that direction could be made by first building up a full-fledged Rural Finance Department in the Bank. In this connexion a senior rural credit expert was made available by FAO under a special project (TCP/P/7/URT/04/T) for a period of eight months in 1977.

2. The establishment of a Rural Finance Department in BOT is the beginning of a long process towards the creation of a structure of institutions to handle credit for agricultural and rural development at the immediate and base levels.

II. The project

3. The development objective of the project is to enable the Bank of Tanzania to assume leadership in the institutional financing of agricultural and rural development and with that objective in view to build up a Rural Finance Department.

/...

4. The immediate objectives are to: (a) secure amendments to the Bank of Tanzania Act to facilitate the development role envisaged for it in the sphere of credit for agriculture and rural development; (b) work out details of collaboration between the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) and the Tanzania Rural Development Bank; (c) equip the villages financially as well as administratively to enable them to serve as an organization for channelling credit to the farmers; (d) make the role of crop authorities complementary to agricultural credit agencies; (e) suggest an appropriate machinery for extension; (f) organize studies and surveys in agricultural credit and organize training programmes for personnel of the Bank; and (g) arrange for the distribution of fertilizers.

5. UNDP assistance will cover the services of three international experts, training and equipment. The Government of India will provide the services of one credit expert for initially a period of twoyears. The Government of Tanzania will provide the national and administrative support staff and miscellaneous operating costs.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	$
Project personnel	500 669
Subcontract	8 000
Training	42 000
Equipment	40 000
Miscellaneous	9 331
	600 000

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DP/PROJECTS/2628
(URT/78/006)
28 December 1979

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APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Strengthening of the Rural Development Planning at the District and Regional Level (URT/78/006)
Executing Agency:	United Nations
Government co-operating agency:	Prime Minister's Office
Date of approval:	August 1978
Starting date for project operations:	October 1978
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$842 100 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$1 136 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Tanzania is now implementing its Third Five-Year Development Plan 1976-81 which aims, inter alia, at self-sufficiency in food requirements by 1981, expansion of the industrial sector, utilizing local raw materials, investigation and exploitation of natural resources, and improvement and expansion of the transport and communication network, health, education and social services in all regions. The gross domestic product is expected to grow at 6 per cent per annum. Agriculture is expected to grow at 5.10 per cent, industry at 9.3 per cent, water and energy at 10.3 per cent, transport and communications at 6.5 per cent, and human resources sector at 5.6 per cent.

2. In order to implement its national plans with the active participation of villages, districts and regions, the Government since 1972 has decentralized the system of administration and planning. Commendable experience has been gained in planning techniques particularly at the national level. The Government has in the current plan put major emphasis on increasing the capacity of district and regional planners in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of district and regional plans, programmes and projects. UNDP assistance is aimed at strengthening the above capacity through training.

...

II. The project

3. The development objective is the creation of a planning capacity at the district and regional level to facilitate the implementation of the Third Five-Year National Development Plan 1976-1981 through a decentralized system of administration and planning.

4. The immediate objectives are to train in the country about 500 regional and district planning officers in techniques of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of district and regional plans, programmes and projects and to provide advanced training abroad for a selected number of regional and district planners in planning techniques and projects appraisals. The project will also develop practical, problem-solving courses and training materials in rural development planning at both regional and district levels.

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of four experts in regional and rural development planning, agricultural economics, project analysis (industrial economics), and regional physical planning, for consultants, training, equipment and for miscellaneous expenses. The Government will provide for the necessary counterpart staff, administrative support personnel, training, premises, supplies and equipment.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Expert services	144	715 000
Training	180	261 400
Equipment		100 000
Miscellaneous		60 000
		1 136 400

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UNITED NATIONS
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DP/PROJECTS/2629
(URT/78/021)
28 December 1979

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APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Multi-purpose Water Development(URT/78/021)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Office of the Prime Minister
Date of approval:	October 1978
Starting date for project operations:	October 1978
Duration:	One year
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars	$195 600 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$622 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Water deficiency constitutes a major constraint to practically all sectors of economic development in Tanzania. The Dodoma Region, with extremes of dry and wet weather, but inadequate means of water conservation in the rainy seasons, is particularly handicapped by this constraint. The relocation of the country's capital city to Dodoma lends additional urgency to the remedial measures required, as the growth of population with the consequent increase in economic and social activity, is expected to bring about a dramatic increase in water consumption all round. The Government has, therefore, accorded high priority to water development in the Region, and this is reflected in its water planning studies, initiated in early 1971, and now being consolidated into a National Water Master Plan.

/...

II. The project

2. The development objective of the project is to assist the Government in implementing its policy of providing the entire population of the country with safe water for domestic use and adequate water for other purposes in the shortest possible time.

3. The immediate objectives are to: (a) prepare a plan for the most effective use of the limited water resources of Dodoma Region for irrigation and other purposes, (b) site and help to construct 8 to 12 earth dams in the Dodoma Region, and (c) train national staff in dam construction techniques.

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of one expert in mechanical engineering, for consultants, training, equipment and for miscellaneous costs. The Government will provide the necessary counterpart staff, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenses.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts	20	100 700
Training		19 600
Equipment		496 000
Miscellaneous		6 000
		622 300

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DP/PROJECTS/2630
(URT/78/022)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Strengthening of the National Bird Control Unit (URT/78/022)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Crop Development Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Date of approval:	October 1978
Starting date for project operations:	January 1979
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$130 723 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$621 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Tanzania is the principal area occupied by the Quelea bird population which moves through a range from central Somalia in the north to northern Zambia in the south and from the Indian Ocean in the east to Lake Nyanza in the west. The adult population remains in Tanzania from December through July during most of which time breeding takes place. Damage to crops, particularly millets and sorghum in the central rainlands, is often severe.

2. For twenty years Tanzania has had a Bird Control Unit continually engaged in the protection of crops from losses caused by birds. The Unit has been unable to keep up with the development of agriculture in the country, and in recent years, has been relying to an increasing extent on services offered by the Desert Locust Control Organisation for East Africa (DLCO-EA), which may not always be available. Currently the Unit suffers from inadequate transportation which considerably hampers control operations, and badly needs to improve its services. The present UNDP/FAO assistance project is designed to assist in solving these problems.

/...

II. The project

3. The long-range objective of the project is to improve the capability of the Bird Control Unit to protect crops, particularly cereals, from losses caused by grain-eating birds, thus increasing the yield of cereal crops.

4. The immediate objectives are to: (a) provide the Bird Control Unit with the material support necessary for its effective operation; (b) improve present methods of control by training staff of the National Bird Unit in indirect control techniqu (c) investigate the application, and efficacy, of new direct control techniques recommended by the regional project RAF/77/042; 1/ and (d) participate in the monitoring of the granivorous bird situation by providing information on crop damag levels and damage control activities to the regional co-ordination centre establisn by the project RAF/77/042 at Dodoma.

5. The UNDP assistance will consist of individual fellowship awards, group traini in-service training and operational equipment items (about 49 per cent of the total UNDP inputs), as well as the services of one expert and some consultants. The Government will provide the necessary counterpart and administrative support person training, equipment and miscellaneous operating costs.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts/consultants, including administrative support personnel	39	213 800
Subcontracts		94 800
Training		113 700
Equipment		189 500
Miscellaneous		9 500
		621 300

1/ DP/PROJECTS/2133.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2631
(URT/73/013)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam Technical College, Expansion and Development (Supplementary Assistance)(URT/73/013)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1974 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1980
To be executed by:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of National Education
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	276 666
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Established in 1957, the Dar es Salaam Technical College started with a few commercial and technical courses. Gradually, the College raised the educational level and has been providing theoretical and practical instruction in various fields of engineering. The programme of the College has suffered from a shortage of professionally qualified technical teachers. In direct response to this urgent need, a specific teacher and workshop instructor training programme was initiated in 1970.

2. Since January 1971, UNDP has been providing assistance to the College, initially under the small-scale project (URT/69/012) and, since January 1974, under this project.1/ Its purpose was to develop trade curricula and course material, also to upgrade the large number of technical teachers and workshop instructors. In its present and concluding phase, for which Supplementary Assistance has now been approved (January 1979 through December 1980), the project is to provide some additional inputs, mainly in the form of fellowships and United Nations Volunteers technical instructor assignments.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/465.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

/...

II. Objectives and activities

3. The long-range objective of the project is to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of the technicians, engineers and technical teachers graduati from the Technical College. The training of qualified technical manpower at the middle level is an essential measure designed by the Government to spur the count development and, in particular, the implementation of production-oriented project and schemes in the manufacturing and industrial sectors.

4. In its concluding phase, the project is more specifically concentrating on: (a) improving the College's teaching capacity; (b) making fully operational new workshops and laboratories which were constructed with the assistance of the Netherlands Government; (c) training ten more Tanzanian counterpart personnel; an (d) revising and preparing improved course materials.

III. Inputs

5. During its seven years' lifetime, the project will have provided some 195 ma months of expertise in civil, mechanical, electric and electronic engineering as well as technical education pedagogy, fellowships, training and logistic equipmen and miscellaneous items and services.

6. To carry out the activities for which assistance is being provided, the Government of Tanzania has made available the services of national counterpart technicians and support staff, expendable and non-expendable equipment items, and appropriate funds to cover miscellaneous operational expenditures.

IV. Financial data

7. The UNDP contribution has been successively revised over the last four years up to the recent total amount of $748,827. With the present approval, the said contribution is further increased. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Personnel	559	181	161	243	720	424
Training	167	541	103	708	271	249
Equipment	10	861	2	273	13	134
Miscellaneous	11	244	9	442	20	686
	748	827	276	666	1 025	493

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $201,686 in kind.

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DP/PROJECTS/2632
(URT/78/004)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Aquaculture Development (URT/78/004)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Fisheries
Date of approval:	December 1978
Starting date for project operations:	January 1979
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$145 700 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$465 800
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Like most developing countries, the United Republic of Tanzania suffers from a shortage of animal proteins for human consumption. Fish plays the major role in the supply of these animal proteins and their production needs, at the very least, to keep abreast of the population growth in the future. In this regard, although new reservoirs and dams should, if stocked adequately, provide a sizeable addition to capture fish, aquaculture will undoubtedly have to provide a large proportion of the animal protein supply in isolated rural areas while contributing, if carried out on a large scale, to employment and income creation.

2. Fish farming is not unknown in the United Republic of Tanzania. Since 1967, about 8,000 ponds have existed in the country, mainly in the West Lake district and Ruvuma. However, the productivity of these ponds is low (approximately 800 kilogrammes per hectare per year). With their enlargement and better management as well as the creation of new ponds, a much larger output of some 200 to 300 tons in total could be expected over the next two to three years. It is intended to undertake these tasks under the present project.

II. The project

3. The long-range objectives of the project are to use the vast potential of aquaculture in the United Republic of Tanzania to increase the supply of animal proteins mainly for the rural population, while creating additional opportunities of employment and income for the same population, in order to reduce the imbalance between rural and urban development.

4. The immediate objectives are to: (a) determine the viability of fish farming at the village and/or district level, and undertake the preliminary steps for its implementation; and (b) conduct a feasibility study on the development of fish farming to be undertaken as a commercial enterprise.

5. UNDP will provide for fifty-four man-months of experts and consultants' services in fish farming, administrative support personnel, fellowships and equipment.

6. The Government will provide directly to the project the services of national technical and administrative personnel.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts	54	266 700
Training		79 100
Equipment		95 000
Miscellaneous		25 000
		465 800

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3. Although considerable progress has been made by the project, certain factors affected the full achievement of project objectives as planned, mainly as regards the provision of expatriate expertise. In addition, the scarcity of qualified national staff along with their excessive turnover due to transfers over the last few years has resulted in only 23 of 44 planned posts being filled, and most of these at more junior levels. This has meant that the project has been very much slowed down in achieving its important institution building objective of developing a cadre of well-trained and experienced management consultants for Tanzania at the NIP. In order to fully achieve the project immediate objectives, it has therefore proved necessary to extend the UNDP assistance until 1980.

II. The project

4. The development objective of the project remains to establish a self-supporting national management consultancy and training organization capable of serving the needs and helping improve the efficiency of Tanzanian enterprises.

5. The immediate objectives are to:(a) establish national standards and qualifications and training Tanzanian management consultants (and associated professional staff) at NIP; (b) co-operate with other management institutions and conduct management consultancies; and (c) provide training courses and applied research and surveys, especially in the productivity area. The project will train about 30 local management consultants. About 20 consulting assignments will be undertaken during 1979 and 30 management courses and seminars will be conducted. Project fellowships will also be increased, and additional essential automotive and office equipment will be provided. In addition several research reports including those on measurement and improvement of productivity in industry will be produced and tested and a comprehensive manpower development and training plan and system installed in the National Transport Corporation.

6. The UNDP contribution has been successively revised over the last three years up to the recent total amount of $1,526,185. With the present approval the said contribution is furtner increased. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approval	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support personnel	339.8	1 341 608	37.2	204 949	377	1 546 557
Training		110 496		31 554		142 050
Equipment		36 093		25 000		61 093
Miscellaneous		37 988		4 197		42 185
		1 526 185		265 700		1 791 885

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AFRICA REGION

Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases - Schistosomiasis (RAF/79/004)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	March 1979
Starting date of project activities :	January 1979
Planned completion date :	December 1983
To be executed by :	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Government implementation agencies :	Ministries of Health
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$3 million
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The UNDP co-sponsors with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases which aims at: (a) developing, through biomedical research and its application (combining laboratory, clinical and epidemiological research) new methods for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of six major diseases prevalent in developing countries of the tropical and sub-tropical zones; and (b) developing, through training and other institutions in affected countries, increased capacity for the control and prevention of the diseases included in the Programme. These are: malaria, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leprosy, leishmaniasis and schistosomiasis.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

2. It has been decided that the Regional Programme for Africa will focus its participation on the latter disease. Schistosomiasis is the broad descriptive term given to a group of chronic parasitic infections caused by blood flukes of the germs Schistosoma. Adult worms live in small blood vessels and lay eggs which produce extensive damage to the human host's body. When eggs pass out of the body, further schistosome development occurs in fresh water snails, in which larval forms develop which are infective to man. Schistosomiasis is essentially an infection of rural and agricultural areas in many tropical countries where poverty, poor housing, sub-standard hygienic practices and few, if any, sanitary facilities exist. While direct mortality from the disease is low, the sheer size of the epidemiological phenomenon, the high global prevalence and the multiplicity of the chronic effects of infection represent a profound burden on the population, the public health services, and the development resources available in tropical developing countries. Schistosomiasis, unfortunately, is spreading and its severity is increasing.

3. The creation of man-made lakes or other types of water development projects required to meet the increasing demands both for food and hydro-electric power necessary for economic development, continue to represent a very real threat of schistosomiasis transmission. The largest operational research projects on schistosomiasis epidemiology and control in St. Lucia (West Indies) and the man-made huge impoundments of Lake Volta (Ghana) and Lake Nasser (Egypt) are now reporting their findings. The latter two were assisted through a UNDP-financed project, located in Ghana, Research on the Epidemiology and Methodology of Schistosomiasis Control in Man-Made Lakes (RAF/71/217) 1/ completed in December 1978, at a cost of approximately $3 million. The present project will make use of and continue the work already carried under the completed project while expanding research and training throughout Africa.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The project constitutes one of the elements of the schistosomiasis and related trans-disease components of the UNDP/WHO/World Bank Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. The activities will be part of the approved priority activities in the strategic plans of the Schistosomiasis Scientific Working Group, managed by its Steering Committee, through the mechanism established by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee and approved by the Joint Co-ordinating Board of the Special Programme.

5. In particular, its objectives are to accelerate and expand schistosomiasis research and development and research training throughout Africa, with emphasis on increasing research manpower for countries in Africa where schistosomiasis is endemic.

III. Inputs

6. On the basis of the project document drafted by WHO and for which the World Bank has accepted to play the role of the "de jure" Executing Agency, similar to

the procedures adopted by the other donors, UNDP's cash contributions will be deposited in the Fund of the Special Programme. The Fund is administered by the World Bank, for which it charges no overhead costs, and the programme operations have been entrusted to WHO as the implementing agent.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure component of the planned assistance is as follows :

	$
Subcontract	3 000 000